REGISTERED No. L—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,679.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1876.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
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|---|---|
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

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|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-8 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. MECCA, 1459 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson on SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Tupper, on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander N. R. Davies, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 27 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Including Wine |

* Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

### NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per

Ship GUINEVERE, Captain Nicholas, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Guinevere.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

### SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

### HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers, (Mare and Gelding) 8 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfectly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good mowers, go single or double (the Gelding is a broken charger) pair, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Bay Walers, 9 years, 14-3 high, very powerful, good workers and perfectly steady and quiet, Rs. 1,000.

"Snowden," dappled Grey, a thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years old, 15-3 high, has been ridden by a lady, is a fine fencer and quite quiet.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs.450.

A large and compactly built Iron Grey Charger, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.

An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.

A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse Rs. 500.

A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Breed Mare, Rs. 300.

A "Dennett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Byculla Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November

### DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

*SURGEON DENTIST,*

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Dec. 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEPAUL .... | 3536 | 600 | ..R. Methven.... | 4th—Southampton. |
| CATHAY .... | 2962 | 450 | ..R. T. Dundas.. | 11th—Suez, &c. |
| MIRZAPORE. | 3763 | 600 | ..A. Parish..... | 18th—Southampton. |
| VENETIA .... | 2726 | 450 | ..G. J. Babot.... | 25th—Suez, &c. |
| | | | | Jan. 1877. |
| SIAM ..... | 3000 | 500 | ..N. W. Hasel-wood, R.N.R. | 1st—Southampton. |
| ZAMBESI .... | 2431 | 370 | ..A. Symons.... | 8th—Suez, &c. |
| GWALIOR .... | 2725 | 450 | ..J. C. Babot.... | 15th—Southampton. |
| THIBET ..... | 2593 | 400 | ..N. Stewart.... | 22nd—Suez, &c. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

| Vessels. | Commanders. | Tons. | H.P. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRINACRIA.. | Robt. Hutchison | 2167 | 424 | | 13th Dec. 1877. |
| EUROPA .... | Jas. Harris .... | 2277 | 424 | 18th Nov. | 3rd Jan. |
| INDIA ..... | Geo. Read..... | 2289 | 500 | 23rd Dec. | 7th Feb. |
| MACEDONIA.. | Jas. Laird..... | 2272 | 430 | 6th Jan. | 21st Feb. |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

| | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| „ BRANKSOME HALL.... | — | ....29th November. |
| „ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ | — | ....24th December. |
| „ CHILDWALL HALL.... | 28th Nov. | ....10th January. |
| „ TRENTHALL..... | 16th Dec. | ....24th January. |
| „ BRANKSOME HALL .... | 13th Jan. | ....28th February |

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

| | First Class. |
|---|---|
| TO LIVERPOOL | Rs. 500 |

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers invariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class..... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

SPECIAL NIGHT!
BENEFIT OF
MISS FLORA FORD.
THE POPULAR AND FAVORITE
SONG AND DANCE ARTISTE.

The Performance will commence with the one-act Comedy,
HORRIBLE REVELATIONS,
followed by, for the
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE
HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE,
BY
MISS ADA FORD.
To conclude with the original Burlesque
By Conway Edwardes,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI;
OR
THE BLIGHTED FLOWER!

INTRODUCTIONS.

"Sweet Camellia May" (Song and Dance) Miss Flora Ford.
"An Angel without Wings" (Double Song and Dance) Miss Flora Ford and Miss Marian Ford.
"Phœbe Dearest" ....(Ballad) .....Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle" .....(National Medley)..Miss Marian Ford.
"A Song in the Heather" .....(Ballad) .....Miss Minnie Williams.
"Beautiful Love" .....(Comic Song)....Mr. M. Comerford.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.—CONTRACT for PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the TANNA JAIL during the ensuing year will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the said Jail on the 15th instant. Specifications of Contract and further particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent, Tanna Jail.

Tanna Jail Office, 1st December 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship LADY CAIRNS, A. Carnell, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Custom House as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain A. Carnell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 29th November 1876.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.
THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STACKING all consignments of COAL that may arrive in harbour during the year 1877, and for Landing and Carting all other Goods to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tenders and Schedule of Conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c.," and addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 12th day of December 1876.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 1st December 1876.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and at up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S
WANDERINGS.

PROGRAMME.
Grand Opening Night.
SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER 1876.
Part I.

Solo Pianoforte ..... Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.

Operatic Selection. ..... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

Mr. WILLARD'S MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

SPAIN—A Spanish Cavalier .....(with Solo on "Cither.")
SAVOY—A Savoyard Boy (with Solo on Hurdy-gurdy.)
IRELAND—Mrs. Tim Magee (here without permission) will crown her sorrows in a Song.

(N.B.—Mr. Willard begs to apologise for the appearance of this lady, but she would insist on coming.)

Mr. T. HUDSON'S
Original Specialite,
THE HAPPY OLD MAN,
*(A true Representation of an Old Plantation Negro.)*

Ballad (selected)..... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

VOLTAIRE.
Premier Ventriloquist of the World,
*And his Two Old Friends*
Mrs. BROWN and UNCLE TOBY.

Part II.

Fantasie Brilliante..... Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.

HUDSON'S GREAT SALTATORIAL ACT
On the High Pedestal.

Mr. WILLARD'S
MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES
AND PROTEAN CHANGES OF COSTUME,
Without leaving the Stage or eyes of the Audience.
The most extraordinary and complete
TRANSITIONS OF CHARACTER
Ever Witnessed,
INTRODUCING
LIEUTENANT SILVERFLINCH,
GRAND FATHER JOLLITY,
Miss HIGHFLYER (a Belle of the Period)
Miss PRISCILLA PRECISE (an Advocate for Woman's Rights)
AND THE BELLE OF MONACO.

Banjo Eccentricities ..... Mr. T. HUDSON.

Descriptive Song..... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN, To conclude with the Amusing Sketch of THE WANDERING MINSTRELS, Romeo FitzMarshall ..... Mr. P. WILLARD, Peto (a lean specimen of humanity).. Mr. T. HUDSON.

The Stage will be handsomely decorated by M. DESIREE, of Paris.

CARDS OF ENTREE.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Stalls.....Rs. 3
Gallery ..... 2 | Pit ..... 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, only to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

THE PRISONER OF ELBA AND ST. HELENA.

NOTICE.—My Friends will find me at Bombay.
For address apply at this Office.

SEBASTIAN.

Bombay, 30th November 1876.

### THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE NEW BUSINESS TRANSACTED during the past year is the largest of any Office in the United Kingdom, and is of unexampled amount in the annals of Scotch Life Offices.

The Standard Company was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million per annum ; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first Institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
(Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.)
1st December 1876.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER 1876.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy (Soraibjee, Bookseller, Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..Ceylon Observer" Office.
Dosalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .....Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Outacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.

## NEW EDITION; ENLARGED,

**With Illustrations by the Author and others.**

# LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st and 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6 ; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8. COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

## THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

Quotations for Cognacs of

## MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

| | *In Bond.* | |
|---|---|---|
| * One Star | Rs. 16 0 | per dozen. |
| * One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles | „ 17 0 | „ |
| * One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each | „ 18 0 | „ case. |
| * One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each | „ 20 0 | „ „ |
| * One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete | „ 24 0 | „ barrel. |
| ** Two Stars | „ 19 8 | „ dozen. |
| *** Three Stars | „ 22 8 | „ „ |
| *** Four Stars, Extra Superior | „ 33 8 | „ „ |

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 PER CENT. discount off BOND Prices.

**Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders, will be liberally treated.**

**WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.**

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876.

## NEILGHERRY HILL TEAS.

NEILGHERRY HILL COFFEES.

FRESH SUPPLIES of these well-known TEAS and COFFEES have just been RECEIVED direct from CAMBELL & Co.'s Plantations. Since their introduction into the Bombay Presidency, they have gained a wide reputation for their delicate aroma, and are now largely supplied to the Public Messes and Clubs of this Presidency. They are supplied only for cash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mixed Tea | Rs. 1 4 per lb. | Pekoe Souchong | Rs. 1 10 per lb. |
| Orange Pekoe | „ 1 14 „ | Flowery Pekoe | „ 2 8 „ |
| Congou | „ 0 14 „ | Gunpowder Mixture | „ 1 10 „ |

PLANTATION PICKED COFFEE Rs. 16 PER MAUND OF 25 lbs.
NEILGHERRY CANES AND STICKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

AGENTS:

## THOMSON & TAYLOR,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED, AND OF THE VERY LATEST FASHION.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE SUITS.

Of plain striped or Fancy Check Material, Double or Single Breasted Cut-away.....Rs. 20 to 30

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS.

Of a great variety of Fashionable makes, warranted to wear well.....Rs. 27 to 40

SERGE SUITS.

Blue or Black Serge, Fancy Flannel or Cricketing Suits.....From Rs. 25

DRESS SUITS.

Thin Superfine Black Dress Suits, warranted to fit and wear well.....From Rs. 70

FROCK COATS.

From Blue or Black Twill Fancy Basket or plain Coatings, made very stylish .....From Rs. 36

UNIFORMS.

For Army, Navy, Volunteers, or Civil Service, according to present Regulations.

A large stock of Fashionable and well assorted Trouserings in every shade and colour.

## THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
*Always pretty, always fashionable.*
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
*Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.*
Oak and Silver Goods,
*Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.*
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
*"The Pump," "The Sheep."*
*"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.*
Badminton Prizes,
*For Badminton Tournaments.*
*Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.*
Silver Articles for Presentation.
*Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.*
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
*Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.*
*The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.*

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

NEW GOODS

*Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.*

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

## MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

*Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.*

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a further portion of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosity, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 P.M., at the rooms No. 40, Meadow Street, a large collection of Japanese lacquered ware, fancy goods, and curiosity, in immense varieties.

Such as ladies' work boxes, writing desks, fancy boxes, jewel and glove boxes, tea caddy, cigar stands and boxes, sets of boxes, and other boxes in immense varieties and fashions, teapoys, folding screens, gold gilt, large and small cabinets, plates and saucers, trays in great varieties, and other goods and curiosity, &c., of a description equal to none better yet imported.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1876.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BENGAL DRY GINGER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st December at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Pinjrapole Lane by order of Motoce and Purbhoodas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghesata, 554 bags Bengal dry ginger.

SALE OF A SHARE in the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of the purchaser, Mr. Runchordas Madhowjee—

1 Unallotted share in the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale. The purchaser shall have to sign the memorandum and articles of association of the Company in respect of such share.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATED AND PORCELAINWARE, &c. ON THE TOP FLOOR OF SASOON'S BUILDING OPPOSITE THE MINT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 2nd inst sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the handsome household furniture of a gentleman, comprising rich crystal glassware, porcelainware, best electroplated spoons and forks, cruet, liquor, and egg frames, breakfast cruet, round waiter, sugar basin, set of tea and coffee service, toast rack, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as sofa and reciting couches, dining room, pier, washing and dressing tables, round teapoys, side board arm, without arm and easy chairs, ottoman ward obe, single and double camp cots dressing glass, clock, hand sewing machine, flower vases marble table, ornaments, pictures, dispense and bath room furniture, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The furniture will be on view this afternoon.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their roo

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH NOV. 1876.

CONSOLS opened yesterday at 95¾, but French Rentes had receded from 105 to 104¾, and slight though this movement was, taken in conjunction with the erratic course of the Liverpool Cotton Market, which opened very strong at advancing prices, but closed dull, it was evident that a less confident feeling, from some source or another, had become manifest late in the day. The extra published here this forenoon, giving a digest of an article in the *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburgh, explains the position, and looking to the attitude of Russia, as therein set forth, we cannot but come to the conclusion that there are yet considerable obstacles in the way of a peaceful result to the Conference. As we have pointed out from the beginning, however, it was impossible, from the very nature of the question at issue, that a definite conclusion could be arrived at without some hitch arising, and until the Conference has actually been held, we must be prepared for unsettling rumours from time to time.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday were 16,000 bales, of which 4,500—a very full proportion—were Surats. Spot prices, as quoted by Reuter—were unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Fair Omra, while arrivals, if anything, were the turn easier, G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause Nov.-Dec. shipment via Cenal being quoted at 5½d., a decline of 1/16d. from yesterday, and F. G. F. Omra, with the F. G. F. clause January-February shipment Canal at 5¾d. per lb., the same as yesterday. As regards the future there is no new development. The following is an extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* which, it will be observed, speaks of the position in almost identical terms to those we have expressed since the commencement of the rise :—

Distant futures are now at 6¾d., which means 7d., if the buyers are to realise a moderate profit on their purchases. This would be a safe figure enough with an American crop of 4,150,000 to 4,250,000, against 4,560,000 last season ; but if the receipts continue on their present liberal scale, public faith in a short crop will be weakened, it is said that a "sudden falling off" will be seen in December or January, but few people will believe in such a falling off until it actually takes place, and in the meantime actual heavy receipts may lead to less desire to buy, and more desire to sell. Such a course of things is the more likely to happen, as consumers have now laid in a very liberal surplus stock. If, however, the receipts should begin to give out, it may be taken for granted, that the upward movement in prices will continue. That an important rise should take place at the beginning of the season, is most unfortunate for importers and consumers, and on this ground alone we think that a little circumspection would now be very advisable. We ought, at all events, to wait until we are satisfied that the great consuming countries of the world—especially India, China, South America &c.—will respond to the advance which has already been secured.

PIECE Goods in Manchester are firm, but we cannot learn that there is any great amount of buying going on, for this market at all events.

From New York, Tuesday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents, an advance of ¼, while February shipment is given at 12⅝ cents, a decline of ¼ cent per lb. from the previous day's quotation for March shipment. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

| | 1876. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ..... | 32,000 | 26,000 | 24,000 |
| Four days' " ..... | 102,000 | 87,000 | 85,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept..... | 1,745,000 | 1,518,000 | 1,362,000 |

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. Reuter reports that at the Tanned Skin Sales there was a fair demand, but prices had a downward tendency.

A further withdrawal of £212,000 is reported from the Bank of England, making a total of £1,052,000 withdrawn since last return.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday. £193,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £7,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 9·15d., and £150,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·12d., tenders at 1s. 9¼d. on Calcutta and Madras receiving 14 per cent., and on Bombay 20 per cent. of the amounts applied for. These rates are higher than was generally expected here yesterday, and evidently considerably higher than had been looked for in London, Bar Silver, according to Reuter, having advanced from 54¾d. to 54¾d , while private messages quote as high as 55d. per oz. From what can be gathered here there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the direct cause of this advance. Some people attribute it to a demand for China, for which, it is said, the chief proportion of the Council drafts has been taken, in addition to large purchases of Silver. Others assign an actual scarcity of Silver in London as the moving power. But while both of these causes are probably at work, we are inclined to think that a good deal of the rise is due to mere excitement. Those who could see no end to the fall at 1s. 6d. are now equally confident in a continuous advance from 1s. 9¼d. per rupee, and it is not at all unlikely, from the pace at which the movement is now going on, that a reaction may follow from the one direction as rapidly as it did from the other.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been very strong at an advance of ¼d. per rupee. In most instances, the Banks have been more willing sellers than buyers, and Bank Bills have been negotiated at to-day's rates up to March next. Of Private Paper there are few sellers, and as a matter of fact the uncertainty about Exchange is of itself a great bar to export business. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 9 3/16d. | | per Rupee |
| Do 6 months' sight...1s. 9 7/16d. | | " |
| Credits 3 " ...1s. 9¼d. | | " |
| Documents 3 " ...1s. 9¼d. to 9/16d. | | " |

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates are unchanged at 1/16 premium for demand, ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quoted unchanged at yesterday's rates. To-day's political intelligence is looked upon with distrust, and large buyers are holding off in consequence. We still quote :—Fours, Rs. 98⅛ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been very quiet with only a moderate business doing and few fluctuations in prices. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower, Mazagon Land Shares are Rs. 10 higher, Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm but generally unaltered. Press Shares dull.

COTTON to-day has been quite stagnant. The rise of 1-16d. in Liverpool, as quoted by Reuter, has rendered sellers very firm, while the movement in Exchange and the political advices from Home have combined to keep buyers out of the Market. Nominally, prices are the same as yesterday, but there are no buyers for export, and even for local consumption there has not been much doing.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. There is virtually only one steamer on the berth for Liverpool, and £2 10 - £2 1-3 may be quoted as the current rate. By sail there is nothing whatever doing, and fewer country charters are offering, a large quantity of tonnage having, it is said, arrived at Calcutta within the past few days.

PIECE GOODS are dull with a downward tendency. The advance in Exchange has brought out sellers to arrive at slightly lower rates, but buyers have shown little disposition to operate.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS

| Banks | No. of Shares. | Nomnl. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash, Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p. ct | 194 xd. |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 720 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 30,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 693 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 640 |
| Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China. | 30,000 | 250 | all | 8 do. | 300 |
| Mong. & Shanghai Bank. | 40,000 | 125 | all | 8 do. | 550 |
| Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 do. | 175 |
| National Bank of India. | 37,220 | 250 | 125 | 6 do. | 105 |
| Oriental Bank..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 485 xd. |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New). | 49,948 | 2,000 | all | 25 | 995 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited ..... | 7,500 | 150 | all | .. | 120 |
| Mazagon Land ..... | 1,759 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. s. | 550 |
| Fort Canning Land Company, Limited..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 10 do. | 230 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 p.s. | 1,300 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee.. | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150 do | 750 |
| Albert Ginning Co..... | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | 650 |
| Apollo Press Co..... | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 500 |
| Bellary ..... | 175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | 725 |
| Borar Company (New).. | 155 | 500 | all | 40 p.s. | 355 |
| Indian Press Co..... | 1,000 | 350 | all | 42 do | 215 |
| Broach Cotton Co..... | 400 | 350 | all | 10 do | 75 |
| Carwar Co..... | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 500 |
| Colaba Press Co..... | 500 | 1,880 | all | 170 do | 600 |
| Dhollera P. and G. Co.. | 500 | 500 | all | 80 do | 180 |
| East India Press Co.... | 382 | 1,000 | all | 180 do | 805 |
| Fort Press Co..... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,250 | 225 | 1,600 |
| French Press Co..... | 300 | 800 | all | 35 do | 285 |
| Imperial Press Co..... | 1,150 | .. | 1,400 | 100 do | 410 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..... | 3,125 | 400 | 350 | 25 do | 280 |
| Prince of W. Press.... | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 600 |
| Sassoon's Press Co..... | 600 | 500 | all | 50 do | 460 |
| Semde Press Co..... | 400 | 850 | 750 | 67½ do | 410 |
| Steindle & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld... | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 165 do | 1000 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co..... | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | 600 nl. |
| Volkart's United Press Co..... | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 p.s. | 700 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 16 p. ct | 1,810 |
| Bombay Gas Company.. | 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p. ct | 60 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co.. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s. | 725 |
| Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | 550 | 500 | 300 | 36 p. s. | 215 |
| Malabar Company, Ld.. | 1,150 | 500 | 100 | 75 p. ct | 79 |
| Mechanics' Buildings Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. s. | 27 |
| Trenchet and Co. ..... | 1,800 | 500 | all | 8 p. ct | 415 |
| Vegas Patent Slip Co.. | 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. ct | 36 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE HELEN, 282 tons, Captain W. Morrie, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE BRIG EMANUEL, 91 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE XENIA, 1,175 tons, Captain A. Reynolds, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain H. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (November 19th), with a general cargo.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, 1,340 tons, Captain P. Bozzoni, will sail to-day for Genoa &c., with a general cargo.

THE SHIP FERONIA, 1,250 tons, Captain A. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (October 1st), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's s. s. MARS, 1,345 tons, Captain N. Druscovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Jeddah.—Sixty first class, thirty second class, and six hundred deck as pilgrims.

THE following appears in the Italian Journal *Il Commercio di Genova* received by yesterdays Mail. The Gazzetta Livornefe publishes in its issue of 8th November last. The day before yesterday evening, the steamer Liguria belonging to Messrs. R. Rubatino and Co of Genoa, arrived in harbour, towing the British steamer Richmond, Captain James Covie bound for Marseilles with a cargo of wheat. The former perceived the latter on the morning of the 6 h November near the Island of Pianosa, with a signal asking for assistance, the machinery having been seriously damaged. The Liguria notwithstanding the heavy Sea coming from E. N. E. succeeded in towing the "i Richmond in safety in the harbour of Leghorn."

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, 1,882 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, October 30th), with the English—Mails, and the following cargo :—1190 packages piece goods, 7 cases cochineal, 3 cases earthenware, 162 packages provision, 336 jbales twists' 262 packages oilmanstore, 444 packages beer, thirty six cases suffron, 235 packages wine, 32 cases cham- pagne, 5 cases boats, 45 bales paper, 50 cases brass, 1,8926 bars and 60 bundles iron, 50 cases soap, 50 cases oil, 1,500 bundles steel iron, 60 cases candles, 80 cases porter, 75 cases gin, 100 casks potash, 15 cases claret, 525 boxes silver, 362 boxes silver coins, 8 boxes specie, 1,052 packages pumice, 43 packages ghee, 200 bags grain, 2 bundles E. teeth, 34 bags gum, 5 bags munjeet, 14 packages cloves, and many other packages merchandise.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Cathay (s)..... | Dundas ... | London, Oct 30. |
| | Puttialla (s)..... | Mason ..... | Calcutta, Nov 19. |
| | Feronia ..... | Campb-ll .... | Rangoon, Oct 1. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Lady Egidia ..... | Sturli ..... | Calcutta. |
| | City of Philadelphia | C-ll..... | Calcuttua. |
| | Cyrene ... ..... | Turnbull ..... | Sallasore. |
| | Mars (s)..... | Druscovich ... | Trieste, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Australia Bozzoni, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Xenia, Reynold, to Calcutta.
Barque Helen, Morrie, to Cochin.
Brig Emanuel, Nacoda, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Corum, to Coast and Clutch.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Ambassador (s) ..... | Williamson ... | Liverpool, Oct 21. |
| | Mahratta ..... | James ..... | Bombay, Nov 4. |
| | Niphon ..... | Preble ..... | Boston, July 8. |

REMARKS.

Galle, 26th, 9-20.—French Steamer Sindh from Aden arrived.
Trincomalie, 25th, 21.—H. M. S. Undaunted left for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ambassador.—Mr. Robinson and 6 distressed Native boatmen picked up near the Sandheads.

Per Mahratta.—Mr. Minchin, 2 servants, 1 seaman, private Adamson, 15th Regt., 1 Native tailor, 1 Native servant, 63 adults and twenty-four children.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Watson..... | ..... | Narsapore. |
| | State of Alabama (s) | ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Rajpootana (s) .... | ..... | Calcutta. |
| 28 | Africa (s)..... | ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Codabux ..... | ..... | |

DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Oriental (s) ..... | ..... | Rangoon. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. "Rajpootana,"—From Calcutta,—Mr., and Mrs. J. W. Alexander. From False Point.—Dr. Thomas. From Bimlipatam—Mr. M. Tyrell. Mr. J. Cavanarch, Mr. H. Williamson and Mr. A. Clark. From Vizagapatam—Col. and Mrs. Leggatt and European nurse, C. Runzasawmy Mooselly, wife, two children and servant, one syce and four persons. From Coconada.—Mr. C. W. Simson, Mr. E. V Beeby and servant, seventeen Prisonars, seven Constables one Head Constable, one Warder and seven peons.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S. S. "Oriental,"—To Masulipatam.—Private Mahomed Ca sim of 80th Regt., one Police Constable and two natives.
To Coconada.—Two natives.
To Vizagapatam.—Surgeon J. Smith and two servants, one Police Constable Kurnish and one native.
To Cuddapatam.—One native.
To Gopaulpore.—Su geon J North and three servants, and one native.
To Rangoon.—Mrs. Yule, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. J. A. Grove, one Bombadier and one Gunner R. A., eight Privates of 42nd Fusiliers, four Privates of 80th Regt., Lieut W. A. Yule and two servant. 3rd Class Hospital Assistant S. Samuel Pillay, Miss Catherine Kough, Mrs. S. W. MacFow.

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff. | | |
| Nov. | 1 | Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay. | |
| | 8 | Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay. | |
| | 15 | Pellegon, P G boat, Leborne, from Newcaledonia. | |
| | 15 | Ossian, ss, Butchard, from Shield. | |
| | 16 | Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta. | |
| | 16 | Vikingr, ss, Castle, from Calcutta. | |
| | 16 | Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London. | |
| | 16 | Chyebassa, ss, Cousens, from Calcutta. | |
| | 17 | Jumna, ss, Knell, from Bombay. | |
| | 17 | Killarney, ss, Oneill, from London. | |
| | 18 | Orissa, ss, Rockley, from Jeddah. | |
| | 18 | Sindh, ss, Reputel, from Marseilles. | |
| | 18 | Missir E, ss, Mohamed, from Berbara. | |
| | 19 | Teviot, ss, Nesbit, from China. | |
| | 19 | Theran, ss, Johnson, from Calcutta. | |
| | 20 | Surat, ss, Burne, from Bombay. | |
| | 20 | Feronia, ss, Schuitz, from Batavia. | |
| | 20 | Golconda, ss, Seaton, from Bombay. | |
| | 21 | Bengal, ss, Walker, from Kurrachee. | |
| | 22 | Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius. | |

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

16 Coetlegon, F. G., bot, Leborne, to Rochfort.
16 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.
Vikingr, ss, Castle to London.
16 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Bombay.
17 Chyebassa, ss, Cousens, to Calcutta,
17 Killarney, ss, Oneill, to Penang.
18 Jumo, ss, Sturli, to Trieste.
18 Sindah, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
18 Teviot, ss, Nesbit, to London.
19 Orissa, ss, Peckley, to Bombay.
19 Theran, ss, Johnson. to Southampton.
20 Surat, ss, Burne, to Venice.
20 Feronia, ss, Schuitz, to Holland.
21 Golconda, Seaton, to Jeddah.
21 Bengal, ss, Walker, to Antwerp

DEPARTURES.

Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.
Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.
Missir E, ss, Butchart, from Shield.
Missir E, ss, Mohamed from Berbara.
Dupleix, ss, Mong, from Mauritius.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Molley, Surg, Bombay A M D, on sick leave, from Deesa.

NOVEMBER 28.

Turnbull, Surg-Major, Bombay M D, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 29TH.

Mallaby, Lieut Col, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Malegaon.
Annesley, Lieut Col, Bengal 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Santorn, Capt Bengal R A, from furlough, from England.
Scriven, Surg Major, Bengal Civil Surg Lahore, from sick leave, from England.
Widdicombe, Sub Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Hutchinson, Sub-Lieut, Bengal, 12th Foot on duty from England.
Fisher, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Thoyts, Lieut Co', Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Cruickshank, Capt, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.
Fraser, Major, Madras 3rd Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 26.

Stuart, Lieut Col, Madras 40th Regt N I, on—to Secundrabad.

NOVEMBER 30TH.

Luckhardt, Capt. Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, to Deolalee.
Henn. Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Santorn, Capt, Bengal R A, from furlough, to Kohat.
Nevile, Lieut, Bengal 14th Lancers, to rejoin, to Peshawer.
Cruickshank, Capt, Bombay R E, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 29th November 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
4th Regt N I, (Rifles)—Surgn C Colson, Offg Civil Surgn, Sattara, to receive temporary medical charge, in addition to his other duties, on the departure on furlough of Surgeon Major Ross.
2nd Regt Sind Horse—Lt A M Monteith, 72nd Highlanders, a candidate for S C, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subn on probation.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Mai C E Torriano, 2nd Bde, has been promoted Lt Col into the 9th Bde R A, vice H Heyman, placed upon the Supernumerary List.
The undermentioned officers recently gazetted to be supernumeraries in their Regiments as Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows :—
1st Regt L C—Sub-Lieut G F N Tinley, 83rd Foot.
4th Regt N I (Rifles)—Sub-Lieut C R Phillipps, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot.
9th Regt N I—Sub-Lieut R W Preston, 68th Foot.
21st Regt N I (Marine Battalion)—Sub-Lieut A E Lestie, 66th Foot.
Surgn Maj P W Wade, on being relieved of the medical charge, Purandhar Sanitarium, by Surgeon Major R O Hayden, will proceed to Poona for general duty, travelling expeditiously by dak at the public expense.
Surgeon G Waters, Offg in medical charge, Poona Horse, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgeon Gordon.
With reference to G G No 759, 21st inst, Surgeon H W B Boyd is placed on general duty, Presidency Division.
With the sanction of Govt, Serjt W Walker, Commissariat Dept, and Serjt F O'Connor, Brigrack Dept, are granted a year's furlough to England on medical certificate.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.
66th Foot—The leave granted to Lieut J C M Pigott, in G O G No 172 of 1876, had effect from 21st March to 21st September 1876.
General List—Capt J M Madden, 1st Wing 8ubn 16th N I, in extension, from 1st to 2nd June 1876, to enable him to join.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, November 30.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj by Bt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—
Capt DeLacy Richard Frank Wooldridge, S C, 21st Nov 1876.
The following Furloughs in the Ordnance Dept are ordered, consequent on the return from furlough, on the 19th inst, of Conductor Jeremiah Kelly :—
The undermentioned Warrant Officer and officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty :—
Sub Condr A J Sincock, Comst Dept, Capt W Marshall, S C, Capt J Grierson, S C, and Lt Col N B Thoyts, S C.
The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
Maj of Brigade A Matthews, S C, 6 weeks' private affairs. Conductor A MacDonald, Ordnance Dept, 6 months' medical certificate.
The undermentioned Medl Officers have been allowed to retire from the Service from the dates specified :—
Depy Surgn Genl G G W Maitland, 1st Nov 1876, and Surgn Maj R Dick, 4th Oct 1876.
The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secy of State for India :—
Lt Alfred Astley Pearson, of the 107th Foot, Second Wing Sub, 24th Regt N I, 4th Nov 1875.
Consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Maj A J Wake, R A, Supdt, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the following reversions in and transfers from the Ordnance Dept are ordered :—
Lt Col A A Bayly, R A, Actg Supdt, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be Assistant Superintendent of the First Class Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.
Lt Col J H Reid, R A, acting first class Comsy of Ordnance, in charge of the Grand Arsenal, will revert to regimental duty.
Surgn-Maj R C Thorp having resigned his appointment of Civil Surgn at Kaladgi, his services are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt John Grant, Actg Cant Mag, Aden, has been appointed ex-officio Asst to the Political Resident.
Capt R G Mayne and Lt J Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Agent for the improvement of the Breed of Horses in Kattywar on the 8th Nov 1876, before office hours.
Mr F S FitzGerald, having been deputed to Delhi on special duty relinquished charge of his Office as Actg Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, on the 15th inst, before office hours ; and Rao Bahadur Ochowram Mitharam, Asst Political Agent in charge Edar State, assumed charge of the same Office on the 18th idem, before office hours.
Mr Hormusjee Aderji Patel, Mahalkari of Jambughora, in the Na ukot State, is invested with the powers of a second class Mag.
Capt R Maldon acted as Asst Political Supdt, Upper Sind Frontier Dist, from the 16th to the 18th Oct last, both days inclusive, during the absence of Capt Reynolds on privilege leave.
Lt James Grant, S C, resume l charge of his duties as Comdt of His Highness the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari and Boundary Comr, Amreli, on the 20th inst, after office hours.
Surgn-Maj A Duncan, M D, inded and Surgn J T Welsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supdt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, on the 16th inst, after office hours.
Syed Ismael bin Edross has been appointed Supdt of Police or the States of Lunawara and Sunth in the Rewa Kanta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt John Grant to act as Cant Mag at Aden until further orders.
Lt Grant is appointed to be a Mag of the first Class, under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872, within the whole Settlement of Aden.
Lt Grant is also invested with civil jurisdiction within the whole Settlement of Aden.
Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, the Honourable the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint Lt Alwin Grant to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.
Mr H P Silcock, Asst Collr and Mag, Kaladgi, acted as Dist Supdt of Police, Kaladgi from 1st Aug to 1st Sept 1876, both days inclusive.
Mr W M Fletcher, Asst Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the second class under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872.
Messrs M B Baker and John Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, on the 17th inst, before office hours.
Mr Ranchoddal Kaluchand, to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Nan-di, in Ahmedabad Dist.
Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, in the Khandesh Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence in continuation from 23rd inst.
Mr W B Mulock, Actg First Asst Collr in the Dist of Tanna, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class in the Dist of Tanna under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872.
Lt W P Kennedy, Actg Second Asst Resident, Aden, is appointed to act as Cant Mag at Aden, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Lt John Grant, on which date he will be relieved from the charge of the Cant Mag, Poona and Lt Kennedy will resume his own charge.
Col G C Evezard and Capt J M Madden respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag, Poona and Kirkee, on the 24th inst, before office hours.
Mr A Bosanquet, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 13th January next.
Azam Govind Ragunath, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Sirsi, in the Dist of Kanara, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the Dist of Kanara under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S E Manley, Cotton Inspr, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-seven days.
Mr F B Young, Probationary Asst Supdt, Southern Mahratta Country, Revenue Survey, is promoted to the grade of Asst Supdt with effect from the 27th Oct 1876.
H Ex the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Lee-Warner to be Asst Colr of Poona, from the date of his resigning the appointment of Private Secy to H E the Govr, and to act as Asst Collr in Sind and Branch Inspr Genl of Registration in Sind during the absence of Mr W B Mulock, or until further orders.
Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India, a Member of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival this day, and has been placed under the orders of the Colr of Satara.
Mr T Bosanquet, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the 18th inst the unexpired portion of the furlough for nineteen months granted to him from 26th April 1875 is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave from 16th to 30th inst both days inclusive.
Capt D C Pedder, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, was allowed subsidiary leave for six days from the 16th to the 21st Oct 1876, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.
Mr G C Withworth, C S, passed an examination in Gujarati, according to the High Proficiency Test, on the 28th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Bosanquet is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 12th Feb 1877.
Capt C Wedehouse to be Private Secy to H E the Gov from the date of Mr Lee-Warner resigning the appointment.
Apothecary A S de Souza, No 43, was placed in medical charge of Civil Hospital, Sadra, from the 22nd July 1876, vice Apothecary Rama Sucaram, No 28, transferred to Genl Duty, Northern Division.
Mr W H Cummins, Appraiser, Import Inspecting Dept, Custom House, passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati on the 25th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of Col Jenkin Jones, R.E., having returned to duty, the following extension will take place, with effect from the 6th Nov 1876 :—
Col H St Clair Wilkins, RE, A D C to the Queen, to revert to Supdg Engr, second grade.
Col A U H Finch, R E, to revert to Ex Engr, first grade.
Mr C G W Macpherson, C S assumed charge of his duties as Under Secy to Govt in the P W Dept for Relief purposes, on the 14th Nov, before noon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G Forrest, BA, assumed charge of the appointment of Actg Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College on the 20th inst, before office hours.
Messrs H J Bhabha and R G Bhandarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Professor of Sanscrit in the Elphinstone College on the 20th inst before office hours.
Messrs R G Bhandarkar and P. Peterson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Professor of Oriental Languages at Elphinstone College on the 20th inst before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Mr R Thom delivered over and Mr G B Spring received charge of the Office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, in charge Alibag Range, on the 18th inst, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS.

Messrs Wasant Narayan and M J Sargon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Sub-Cotton Inspr of Sholapur on the 21st inst, after office hours.
The unexpired portion of the four months' privilege leave granted to Mr M J Sargon, Sub-Cotton Inspr, Sholapur, from the 29th Aug last, viz., 7 days, from 22nd to 28th inst, is cancelled.
NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.
Mr G G Turner delivered over and Mr E C K Ollivant received charge of the Office of Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Surat, on the 13th inst after office hours.
Mr F Sheppard delivered over and Mr Manekji Cowasji Readymoney received charge of the Office of Dist Deputy Collr and Mag, Kaira, on the 15th inst, before office hours.
Mr Alfred Roy-er delivered over and Mr E C K Ollivant received charge of the Office of first Asst Collr, Surat, on the 16th inst, in the afternoon.
Messrs A L P Larken and E C Oxanne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr Poona, on the 7th inst in the forenoon.
Mr A Keyser assumed charge of his duties as Acting first Asst Collr of Poona on the 17th inst, in the forenoon.
Messrs E P Robertson and G Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Collectorate on the 20th inst in the forenoon.
Messrs A H Spry and C M Hogg respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaladgi Collectorate on the 20th inst in the forenoon.
Messrs J Edwards and Framjee Nasarwanji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Huzur Deputy Coll and Mag Ahmednagar, on the 17th inst in the afternoon.
Messrs Framji Nusserwanji and J Edwards respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Huzur Deputy Collr and Mag Ahmednagar, on the 18th inst in the afternoon.
Rao Saheb Ramchandra Gopal Konur, Probationary fourth class Mamlatdar, formerly of Sampgaon in Belgaum, and now of Ron in the Dharwar Dist is confirmed in his appointment.
Messrs C E Frost and H A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr and Mag Sholapur, on the 17th inst in the forenoon.

# HIGH COURT.—1ST DECEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

642-73—Bimington Hore and Langley—Byramjee Nusserwanjee vs Cooverbai—Craigie Lynch and Ow.n—(For postponement.
288-75—P Kawasjee—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Edulje Gunder—Fletcher and Smith.
545-71—Tejabji and Sayani—Mahasookram Heemutram vs Pragjee Morarjee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

409-76—Mr Bicknell—Munzulpursad Bhowanipursad vs Framjee Nusserwanjee—Present and Winter.
405-76—Muljee and B—Halimabai widow and others vs Dhunjibhoy Framjee Patell—Mr. Bicknell.
410-76—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadur vs Peter Ewart and others.
430-76—In person—Radhabai, widow vs Cassinath Dadajee.
431-76—Mr Fletcher—Rehimabai, widow vs Guja, woman and another.
432-76—In person—Jeewan Pudman vs Khalleckdina Khulfanboy—A Framjee.
472-76—Jeffreson and Payne—W N Lees vs Mathias Mull and others—In Person.
487-76—Chalk and Turner—Morarjee Cokerda and others vs Jaitha Bharmull and another—Balkrishna and Bhugwandas.
489-76—In person—Chand Beebee vs Shaik Adum bin &c and another—In person.
526-76—In person—Begum Sab vs Shahabooddin bin Shaek &c.
492-76—Crawford and Beevey—Soonderjee Jadowjee and another vs Navabai widow and another—Stapo rgie, and T. Owen.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isahbai, &c. vs Dayal Rattonsi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FISHER—October 24th, at Great Ness, near Shreusbury, the wife of Major C. E. Fisher, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

## BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—November 27th at Dharwar, the wife of Captain C. W. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, of a

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29TH Nov.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* observes that the result of Lord Salisbury's mission to Berlin and Vienna has shown that the relations between the *Triumvirate* (that is to say, the alliance of the three Emperors) are unchanged. Russia will not make the occupation of Bulgaria the principal demand at the Constantinople Conference, but will reject the Turkish Constitution, and insist on the autonomy of the insurgent provinces being guaranteed; their occupation is the only actual guarantee for this being carried out. Russia would prefer a joint-occupation of the provinces, but failing in obtaining this, she will occupy them alone.

## SIR BARTLE FRERE.

LONDON, 30TH Nov.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere has been appointed Governor of Capetown in succession to Sir Henry Barkly.

## THE COMING CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30TH Nov.

General Ignatieff will represent Russia at the Conference at Constantinople.

## THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, 29TH Nov.

Latest telegrams from Washington state that affairs in South Carolina have reached a crisis, the Returning Board rejecting the returns of the votes in two counties have declared the Republican candidate Hayes to be elected. The Legislature have, however, refused his admittance. Democratic members have been elected in two counties, and the Democrats, numbering 64, have withdrawn and constituted themselves separately. In the meanwhile General Grant has placed troops at the disposal of the Governor of South Carolina to preserve order, whilst the Democrats protest that they are peaceable.

The counting of votes in the States of Louisiana and Florida is proceeding.

## LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY THE MAIL STEAMER CATHAY.

### CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, 12TH Nov.

Cardinal Simeone has been appointed Pontifical Secretary of State in succession to the late Cardinal Antonelli.

### RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION.

LONDON, 14TH Nov.

The six Russian Army Corps which have been mobilized are in the military districts of Odessa, Charkow and Kiew, and are under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

### THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 30TH Nov.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Siam, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 29TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sursts dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account.. 95⅝

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ....104½

Bar Silver ..... 54½

The sum of £212,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Corsair, Peer of the Realm and Condore.

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AT the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Colonel W. Nassau Lees against Messrs. Mathias Mull and W. Martin Wood was set down in the list of new long causes before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atkinson. The plaintiff and defendants are proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, between whom differences as to the state of the accounts have subsisted for a long time; and the upshot of the matter is that they will have to be settled under the direction of the High Court. The plaintiff holds a four-seventh, the first defendant a two-seventh, and the second defendant a one-seventh share in the concern. By his plaint in the above case, which has been filed through his constituted attorney, Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors,) the plaintiff prays among other things:—1. That the affairs of the *Times of India* may be wound up by and under the direction of the High Court; and that an account may be taken under its direction of the monies due to the plaintiff. 2. That the whole of the plant, machinery, stock-in-trade, and good-will of the concern may be forthwith sold by and under the direction of the Court. 3. That the first defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit. 4. That such further and other relief may be granted to the plaintiff as to the Court may seem proper, &c. The second defendant, Mr. Martin Wood, has filed a separate written statement. The hearing of the case will come on at an early date.

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THE official Turkestan *Gazette* contradicts the rumour that a Russian envoy has been sent to the Ameer of Cabul.

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IT is worthy of note that the 12th Lancers, which we learn by telegraph has been ordered to stand fast at home instead of coming out to India in ordinary course, is the first cavalry regiment on the roll for active service.

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THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Russian Minister of Finance has drawn up a report on the financial condition of the empire, strongly dissuading the Government from war. The Russian railways have been permitted to resume sending goods, the transport of troops being suspended.

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THE *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that the publication of that paper will be at Lahore as a daily paper as soon as the presses and new type necessary for that purpose arrive at Lahore. This change from Simla has long been promised. The *Indian Public Opinion*, for some years past a tri-weekly paper, has within the last few days come out as a daily paper, thus prudently forestalling events.

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IT has been decided that officers now in India who may be entitled, under the recent order, to arrears of furlough pay at par, must claim the same in that country. Particulars will be sent to the Presidency paymasters to enable them to adjust the accounts. But should any officer wish to have the arrears paid to his agents in England, he must make his claim through the military authorities of his Presidency.

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THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—At a moment when affairs in the East are assuming a threatening aspect, our War Office will be admitted to be acting wisely in accrediting to the army of the Porte an officer who will hold a position analogous to that of General Walker at Berlin, Colonel Conolly at Paris, Colonel Wellesley at St. Petersburg, and Major Gonne at Vienna. Nor could a more judicious selection have been made than that of Colonel W. O. Lennox, R. E.

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THE *Statesman* says that at the time of the death of the late Bishop of Calcutta, the Maharaja of Jeypore signified to the Chaplain of Agra his desire to erect some memorial of that worthy man, who had been, he said, his good friend. His Highness has now placed several thousand rupees in the chaplain's hands, with a view to the carrying out of his wishes. Such an act speaks more than well for the Maharaja, and for him whose memory he thus honours.

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AT a meeting held in Oxford on Nov. 8th, presided over by the Bishop, it was determined to raise funds for the endowment of the See of Lahore, and a resolution acknowledging the devoted ministry of the late Bishop Milman in India was carried. In the course of the proceedings a letter from Sir Bartle Frere, bearing testimony that it was a physical impossibility for any human being to do the duty of a Bishop in the Punjab without neglecting or postponing equally important duties, was read.

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THE following telegram from Berlin is published in the *Times* of Nov. 10:—

General Lomakine, General Ivanoff, and the Khan of Khiva recently met a deputation of the Khiva Nomads at Kunya Urgentsch, on the Amoo Darya River. Upon the deputation complaining of the Khan's government, whose officers they represented as corrupt, the Khan declared his willingness to abdicate and hand the remnants of his former territory over to the Russian Government. The result is unknown; but the change would be trifling, as the Khan has long been under the control of the Russian Generals. A new fort is being constructed a few miles west of Kunya Urgentsch.

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THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—

As already hinted at, the authorities at Woolwich will shortly be engaged in the manufacture of a 150-ton gun. The present delay is supposed to arise only from a desire to await the result of the trials of the 100-ton gun at Spezzia. If these prove successful at the last stages, when nearly double the former charge will be used, a great change will come over the system of Woolwich rifling, and the studded projectile, one of the bugbears of artillerists, will receive its quietus. The proposed gun will be about 35 feet in length, with a bore of 20 inches, and will fire a projectile of about 3,900lb. propelled by a charge of over 600lb of powder.

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THE *Times* publishes the following paragraph:—"We understand that under an erroneous impression respecting the engagement which it has been stated Mr. Valentine Baker, lately Colonel of Her Majesty's 10th Hussars, has entered into with the Turkish Government, many officers on half-pay and ex-officers of the British army have applied to him for service. It may be as well to make it known that Mr. Baker has not yet accepted any military appointment in the service of the Sultan, and that such applications as are referred to, cannot receive any satisfactory answers.

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THE *Pioneer*, noticing the "strange rumour" about the Bishop of Bombay and mustachios say, "as the rumour has not been confirmed we hope and trust it was unfounded." If it will ease our contemporary's mind, we hasten to give him the information that there is no doubt whatever that His Lordship the Bishop objects to whiskered or moustachioed priests, and several worthy prelatical gentlemen who were formerly distinguished alike for the quantity of their grace and the luxuriance of their hair are now to be seen shivering in the east wind with their smug faces as bare as the outside of a common brown teapot. One audacious pastor has refused to shave or be shaved, and good religious people are wondering whether the fact will not seriously effect his prospects in another and better world.

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A SERIOUS defect has been discovered in the machinery of the troopship Orontes. It was reported a few weeks in a Plymouth paper that the Admiralty had, notwithstanding, ordered her on a long voyage; but on the same day a telegram was received at Devonport ordering the repairs to the Himalaya to be completed with all despatch, in consequence of the breakdown of the Orontes. A telegram from Portsmouth, dated Thursday, Nov. 8, says:—"The Orontes has again broken down. She had just been repaired and yesterday shipped the baggage of the 52nd Regiment for Plymouth. Before leaving, however, she took a six hours' run and while off Ventnor this morning she again came to grief. The Camel tug has been sent out from Portsmouth to help her in if necessary."

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THE *Pall Mall Budget* remarks:—"A significant piece of news, which appeared as long ago as 3rd. Nov: has failed to engage the attention of those (in England) whom it most concerns—the Anglo-Russians. When Russian metropolitan journals—all others are under absolute censorship—displease the Government, they are either treated to an *avis*, which is a warning preparatory to suspension, or they are suspended at once. But having no fear of punishment for an offence of that kind, the *Golos* (notwithstanding the Emperor's apologies) repeats its accusations of corruption against Lord Beaconsfield, and defies, him to disprove them. His Lordship is invited to bring an action for libel. "This, the *Golos* daringly adds, will enable both parties, accuser as well as accused, to produce written testimony in support of their assertions." The challenge will of course be contemned, and equally of course the *Golos* will boast that Lord Beaconsfield dare not accept it.

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THE nobility of character which distinguishes the Servians, says a London paper, continues to receive fresh illustration every day. This is what the Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* had to say about them on Nov: 9:—"With an assurance and disregard of truth which have rarely been equalled, the Servians are actually ascribing their defeat to the Russian volunteers, Only yesterday I heard a patriot declare that either Tchernaieff and all his Russians must leave Servia, or the Servians would desert their country *en masse* and seek homes elsewhere. The Russians were the cause of all the Servians' recent misfortunes; they had done nothing during the campaign but write telegrams and drink champagne. I ventured to suggest that some thousands of them had died on the battle field. The reply was that in their intoxication they had fallen about and become an easy prey to the Turks. When sober they did not come out at all, or if they did come out they ran away."

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AN important discovery in iron manufacture is reported by the *Leeds Mercury*. That paper says that the hopes some time since expressed by the chairman of the North Eastern Railway Company, Mr. Leeman, M. P., that the experiments being carried out at the instance of that company, and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M. P. one of the directors, and the leading scientific authority in the northern iron trade, promise the greatest success. An eminent railway official has asserted confidently that by this process iron rails can be produced which will be more durable than steel, which will have the merit of being much cheaper. This will be good news for Cleveland in the present depressed condition of her manufactured iron and especially of her rail trade, which forms so large a feature of her industry. It is estimated that iron rails greatly in point of durability superior to steel can be produced at a cost of £1 per town over the present ordinary iron rail, which will therefore largely undersell steel. There is the further advantage that the new class of rails will be reconvertible, and therefore be worth when worn out two-thirds of their original value, while steel rails when worn out are comparatively worthless for any purpose, so far as yet can be ascertained.

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THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes as follows:—

Another change, even more sweeping than that which introduced the control system, appears to be contemplated in the administration of the army. It is believed to be due to the employment in India for a few months of Mr. Haliburton, of the War Office, this gentleman having been engaged by the India Office to arrange some duties in connection with the Finance Department. When Mr. Haliburton returned to the War Office he submitted a scheme to re-organise the departments lately disintegrated from Control—namely commissariat, transport, and ordnance,—and to assimilate them in some degree to the system which prevails in India. Explained briefly, that system requires the employment of fewer commissioned officers, the lower grades being filled by non-commissioned officers holding warrants granting them relative army rank and the emoluments attached thereto; but neither their prospects, pay, nor position are equal to those of the present officers. It is supposed, however, that the Indian system of separate heads will not be observed, but that the late system of control will be to some extent reintroduced, as the senior officer at a station, whether he has been educated to duties associated with *munitions de bouche* or *munitions de guerre*, will have the supervision of both the commissariat and ordnance sections. If this proposal be carried out it will open an excellent field for the employment of men who have held the rank of non-commissioned officers in the army. The principle of the scheme has been approved by a committee appointed to consider it, but the details, which will afford some trouble, as nearly 300 officers have to be provided for, have not yet been entered into. Every effort will doubtless be made to push the matter forward so as to effect a saving, and thus assist in providing the funds necessary for the "army retirement scheme."

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars, ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20 Hatton Garden London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay, Wholesale and Retail Agent, TARAZUNA & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10TH Nov.

A CONSIDERABLE step in advance has been made this week towards clearing up the question of the policy our Government means to carry out in the East. It is apparent from Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Guildhall last night that the main, tenance of the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire—which was the leading idea of the Treaty of Paris, concluded in 1856 and re-affirmed by all the Great Powers in 1871—forms the first principle of the programme laid down for discussion by the Conference now to be assembled. According to the Prime Minister, the proposal to hold a Conference has been accepted by all the Powers; but it does not, I fear, follow that the bases of what shall be discussed and what excluded from discussion have been settled. It is improbable, for instance, that the direct challenge said to have been addressed by the English Government to the Powers, calling on them all to make a distinct declaration that in entering the Conference they seek no aggrandizement of territory for themselves, can have been formulated without provoking remonstrance or criticism from Russia, who must feel her dignity hurt by the suspicion that she can be actuated by selfish motives in her advocacy of the cause of the Eastern Christians. Yet such a pledge is necessary, if the Conference is to confine itself to discussing the modified Treaty of Paris without going beyond its limits. Our Government has, however, now defined its own position, and Russia cannot send a representative to the Conference without understanding that a direct attack by her on the integrity of Turkey will bring on a war with England. Russia's game, however, will of course be to leave the principle of Turkish independence unquestioned, but at the same time to sap the foundations of the Turkish Empire by trying to sever the connexion, except in name, between the Government of the Porte and its Christian subjects. The object of the Conference will be, then, to ascertain how far England is prepared to go towards meeting the wishes of Russia by emancipating the Turkish provinces between the Danube and the Balkan from the control of the Imperial Government at Constantinople. On this point there is some cause for alarm lest the special Ambassador appointed by the Ministry should yield more than the nation, if it clearly understood the matter, would care to concede. The papers are nearly all in ecstacies at the appointment of Lord Salisbury, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* is distrustful of the wisdom of such a choice on grounds which I wish it had stated plainly, instead of only hinting at in ambiguous language. There have been rumours that Lord Salisbury, who is a High Church zealot, shares the views to which Canon Liddon, Bishop Mylne of Bombay (a special pet of the noble Marquis), and other Anglican clergymen have given such frantic expression, as to the duty of England to rescue the Eastern Christians from subjection to the "anti-human" Turk. Lord Salisbury, too, is always an unknown quantity in politics. Insatiably ambitious, of an imperious and impulsive disposition, and, in his pride of intellect and social position, ready to trample on all who differ from him in opinion, there is no saying to what lengths the Marquis may not go in pledging England to the creation of autonomous Christian states which would be entirely at the command of Russia. Has Lord Beaconsfield already found him unmanageable in the Cabinet that he has determined to send him to Constantinople, hoping to be able to keep a tight rein on him there by giving him definite instructions before he starts and recalling him if he oversteps them? The two men, though their ancient feud has been smoothed over, must hate one another cordially, and I dare say the Prime Minister is not sorry to get the Secretary of State for India out of the way, hoping that he may commit political suicide, as Lord John Russell did at Vienna, or Mr. Gladstone at Corfu. But Lord Salisbury may turn the tables on him, and the *Times* already urges him to take this course, reminding him of instances in which subordinate Ministers have supplanted their chiefs by seizing the opportunity of giving effect to the national will. The *Times*, however, which has now lost all its old political sagacity, fails to comprehend what the national will is. The great majority of the nation would now, I believe, gladly go to war for Turkey, and Lord Beaconsfield evidently knows this, and would declare war forthwith if his colleagues would allow him. His defiant language last night about the inalienable resources of England, and what she could do in a war with a Power which on entering upon one campaign has to consider if she can find the means to go through a second, shows that he hopes little from a Conference and believes the threatened struggle between Russia and England cannot be averted. If, therefore, Lord Salisbury proves refractory, the Premier will probably try to set him on one side; and, were he a younger man, the result could not be for a moment doubtful. Such misgivings as Lord Salisbury's appointment may suggest are perhaps, however, unwarranted. It must be remembered that the Marquis's restlessness and indiscipline are the signs of impatience of a statesman who has hitherto been confined to a second rank while feeling himself fit for the first; and, once placed in a position in which he feels that the national welfare depends on his individual action, he may forego the gratification of his own prejudices and be content to play the part simply of an Englishman and a patriot.

It is becoming tolerably plain that England will have to fight her battle single-handed, for Austria will be held in check by Germany or Italy, or by both these Powers, and nothing can be hoped for from France. The French people have, for the present at least, had not merely the spirit of enterprise, but even, I would say, the spirit of patriotism, knocked out of them. They are no longer proud of the part their country may play in Europe, or confident in their power to make French ideas go down with all the world. Rushing to the other extreme, they now revel as it were in the sense of their own self-abasement, and have no desire but to keep the peace, make money, and give the terrible Germans no opportunity of seizing any more of their territory. It is pitiful to see such a change in the temperament of a once high-spirited nation. M. Thiers used to be fond of prophesying that England, with her love of peace, would soon degenerate into a second Holland; but our country is still fresh and vigorous, while the prophecy applied to her has been fulfilled in the case of France herself. I suppose no casual visitor to Paris can now help being struck with the changed aspect of that city. The boulevards, the shops, cafés, and theatres are there; but in place of the old feverish gaiety, which made the city always bright and sparkling, the people seem to move about with a listless, apathetic air, and to take even their pleasures far more sadly than the English ever did. You might apply to the capital of the civilised world, as Frenchmen were once proud to call their beloved city, the beautiful lines in which Byron describes the desolation of Hellas. The "soul is wanting there" which once made Paris so fascinating. Partly, this may be due no doubt to the loss of a brilliant Court and the havoc made among the leaders of fashion by revolutionary changes, but, if their old self-confidence had not at last failed them, Frenchmen would have shown themselves the same in manners and habits in spite of all recent changes. They have gone through revolutions enough before, during the last eighty years; but their spirit sustained them through all reverses of fortune till now, and I cannot help fearing that France may be beginning, like Spain, to abandon even the effort to be respected as the great nation of Europe.

I do not know who will have charge of the India Office during Lord Salisbury's absence; but it may be assumed that till he returns, nothing will be done with regard to the proposal to introduce a gold currency into India. The objections to this project multiply, the more carefully it is considered. I have reason to believe that at the India Office it is considered, the quantity of silver coin current in India has been exaggerated; but I may be permitted to point out that great injustice will be done if gold is merely issued in exchange for rupees. The chief proportion of the accumulated wealth of India consists of silver ornaments; and, if the value of silver be excessively depreciated by the substitution of a gold for a silver currency in India, it is obvious that all this wealth will be destroyed at a blow. In fairness, therefore, to the people of India, it is necessary that the Government should accept, say for a year, at its various treasuries any silver which may be tendered, whether in the shape of rupees or bars, and issue against it sovereigns at the rate of ten rupees to the sovereign. Of course, such an obligation increases enormously the probable cost of the proposed reform of the currency. In default of the heroic remedy which finds favour with Sir Louis Mallet and Sir John Strachey, could not the Government remove a just cause of discontent by fixing a rate of exchange for *bona fide* remittances made by its Civil and Military servants? Why should not every official be allowed to remit (say) one-third of his pay—provided always that the maximum remittance each month does not exceed Rs. 500—at a uniform rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee? Such an arrangement would meet the necessities of the case by relieving officials with moderate salaries from a heavy burden, while at the same time it would be fairer to the taxpayer than a general increase of salaries on account of a fall in exchange which affects, not the whole, but only that portion of each man's pay, which is remitted to England.

The Prince of Wales has, I hear, indignantly refused to take the title of Prince Imperial on New Year's Day next. His Royal Highness correctly appricates the superiority of his present title to any new one he could assume. The curious result of adding the subordinate title of Empress of India to the Queen's former titles, is that the Imperial dignity has become with us—inferior to the Royal dignity. Her Majesty remains Queen first of all, and in like manner the hereditary title borne by the heirs to the English Crown for a period of nearly six centuries must take precedence of any title derived from recent conquests. The English preparations for the ceremony of the 1st of January are now nearly completed. A hundred silver standards have been sent out for the use of Knights and Companions of the Star of India, and the weekly mail steamer carries a portrait of the Queen and a number of valuable presents from Her Majesty to the Native Chiefs, in charge of Mr. T. T. Cooper, who is now attached to the Foreign Department of the India Office. Some curiosity is felt as to the religious ceremonies to be performed on Proclamation Day. I remember that at the opening of the Suez Canal a Christian priest prayed from one pulpit and a Mahomedan moollah from another for the blessing of Heaven on the enterprise. Will this precedent of religious toleration be followed by Lord Lytton? If so, prayers should be offered on behalf of the Empress by priests of Christianity, Islam, Hindooism, Buddhism, and the faith of Zoroaster; and finally, Professor William Wordsworth should have a special pulpit set apart for his own use.

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S. S. CATHAY, ADEN, 23RD Nov.

P.S.—The oftener one travels by the Overland route to India, the greater is one's amazement at the failure of the English Government to take advantage of the means which exist for improving this line of communication. I am not going over the old ground as to the rate of speed that ought to be required from the mail steamers. Former discussions have, I think, enlightened public opinion on this subject; and it is all but certain that, when the time comes to make a new contract for the conveyance of the Indian mails, the Southampton mail service will be abolished and a subsidy given for a service between Brindisi and Bombay, to be carried on at the average rate of speed of 300 miles a day. Reverting for a moment to present arrangements, I would say for my own part that I consider a great change for the better has been made by the P. and O. Company in the general working of their steamers. As far as my experience goes, I have never been on board a nicer steamer than the *Cathay*. The Company have now almost as many different types of passenger ships in their fleet as there are of ironclads in the British Navy, and I doubt if they could do better than take the *Cathay* as their model when they build any more vessels. It is an excellent specimen of what a well-found and well-ordered passenger steamer should be. Its long deck has not been broken by the clumsy device of sticking a poop on it so as to get more cargo space below, and the passengers have therefore room to walk about freely instead of being confined within a little space three-fourths of which is taken up with chairs. The sleeping cabins are spacious and airy, and it seems to me a much more important matter to give plenty of room in the cabins, in which passengers are obliged to spend at least half the day, than to sacrifice this good for the sake of creating a handsome saloon in which no one sits more than an hour or two at a time. The supplies, the cookery, and the attendance on board the *Cathay* are also very good. Great care has evidently been taken to perfect a system of waiting at table, and the old complaint about cold and greasy dishes being served is never heard on board this ship. The choice of wines, too, is better than it used to be. Some of these changes for the better may be peculiar to the *Cathay*; but as far as I can learn, there is a sensible improvement in the *cuisine* on board most of the P. and O. ships and the anxiety of the Company to please the public should not pass unnoticed.

But I would take this opportunity of saying a few words about the way in which the service, and more especially the land service, is conducted on the home side of Egypt. I have never met anyone who had made the journey from London by way of Brindisi to Alexandria, who did not speak of it with horror. The old route by Marseilles was superior to it in all respects. Even as regards speed, there has been nothing gained for travellers by the change. It used to be possible for any one to leave London on the Friday evening and travel through with the mails to Marseilles, without excessive fatigue or discomfort, and the whole journey to Bombay did not in those days occupy more than three weeks. Now, though the mail is carried through in less than 20 days, passengers are not allowed to accompany the mail from London to Brindisi, and they must leave England at latest by Thursday morning, so that they spend as much time as ever on the journey. Then, look at the costliness and the discomfort of the present route. Even for a bachelor used to roughing it, the railway journey from Paris to Brindisi in the winter season is far more fatiguing than a journey right through from Calcutta to Bombay. If one travels with a lady matters are much worse. The continental system of cramming six or seven people into a first class railway carriage for a journey of 1,000 miles compels one to engage a *coupé* or a *lit-fauteuil*; and with these and other expenses by the way, for one must stay somewhere at least twelve hours *en route*, the cost of the journey is soon raised to double the nominal fare. Then, look at the annoyance one has to put up with about luggage. There is, first, the examination at Paris; then, an examination of hand-bags, etc. at Modane, and, finally, an examination of the rest of one's luggage at Turin. The object of all these vexatious proceedings is to discover if a traveller is carrying a few cigars with him! I cannot understand why our Government should submit without remonstrance to the intolerable delays and annoyances inflicted on overland passengers by the Governments of France and Italy. It shows how thin a veneer is the polish of civilization when, for the gratification of their own feelings of petty spitefulness or cupidity, France refuses to run a through international train from Calais to Brindisi, and Italy rips open the trunks of overland passengers on the chance of getting a few centimes of customs revenue. Egypt behaves much less barbarously. Passengers' luggage is taken through Egypt from ship to ship without undergoing any examination. But our Government can put the screw on Egypt, while it is afraid apparently to remonstrate with France and Italy. What possible objection can there be to having an international train and boat service right through from London, and allowing passengers to register their luggage at Charing Cross and pick up the mail train where they will on the Continent? It should be the most simple thing in the world to organise such a service, which would benefit France and Italy by attracting to the overland route much of the traffic which they have succeeded in diverting to Southampton. Even at the best, the Brindisi route will never be too agreeable, for I have gone this way five times and have always found the Adriatic true to its classical reputation of being a stormy sea.

I see you have received a telegram about the degradation and exile to the White Nile of the Egyptian Minister of Finance, who began life as a gardener, and the acceptance by the Khedive of Mr. Goschen's scheme of financial reform. A day or two before we left Suez, a guard of Egyptian troops arrived in charge of a Moslem priest of high repute, who was on his way to Souakin, in Nubia, under sentence of banishment for conspiring with the ex-Finance Minister to dethrone the Khedive, whom they accused of "selling his country to the Christians." The incident is significant of the excited state of Mahomedan feeling just now throughout the whole Turkish Empire.

Some of the heavy guns which have been lying so long at Aden are now at last in position, on the hill above the Residency. J. M. M.

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*Holloway's Ointment.*—Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing unguent, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all cutaneous complaints. In rheumatism, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

## A VINDICATION OF MAJOR SANDEMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have, in a recent issue of your paper, done some injustice to the character of Major Sandeman. You labour under considerable difficulties in obtaining information from the Belooch Frontier, since Government orders of a very imperative nature bind the officers serving there to silence with regard to what is going on; but I think you should regret that you should without fuller information have given currency to statements which, I am happy to think, only amuse Major Sandeman's friends. A certain vehemency in his manner which not uncommonly characterises men of strong opinions and convictions, would appear to have given offence to some into contact with whom he has been thrown and by whom his political proceedings have not been approved. Major Sandeman's friends claim for him the kindest of hearts, a generous and liberal disposition, and they state that a want of amiability is the last defect with which those who know him would charge him. At the same time they admit him to be a little impatient of opposition—a little too outspoken, and a little too much addicted to the indulgence of party feeling. In the present case, an angry word and a trivial dispute seem to have aroused the bitter feelings which have been recorded by your correspondent, and the latter seems to have supported his information with a vindictiveness to which I regret that you gave a seeming encouragement.

ALPHA.

*** Our correspondent is as welcome to his opinion about Major Sandeman's character as we are to ours. All we want is fair-play on both sides; hence we have no objection to give those who love and admire him an opportunity of saying so. We daresay a good deal of what "Alpha" says about him here is perfectly true.—ED. *B. G.*

# BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE for December, 1876, containing, besides the other information, the latest alterations in the time tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. and C. I., G. I. P., Nizam State and several other lines of Railway is now ready, and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Price annas eight.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Narayan Dano, cartman, for working his bullock in Love lane, the animal having an ulcer on its neck was fined Rs. 4, and Babajee Rama, cartman, for working his bullock in Grant Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, fined was Rs. 3.

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OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—A cattle-driver named Visram Raghoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for obstructing the public thoroughfare at Mandvie, caused by mismanagment in the driving of his cattle. He was charged at the instance of Mr. M. Tighe, the pound, keeper.

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STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th November 1876 was Rs. 50,72,798; add silver received during the week, Rs. 13,60,227. The sum of Rs. 6,76,028 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 57,57,997. There is in addition Rs. 70,97,053 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

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MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th November, was 364, being 13 more than in the preceding week, 9 more than the total of the week ending 30th November 1875, and 36 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 28·40.

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CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court; Mr. Murray, a Preventive Officer of H. M.'s Customs, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained a summons against Captain G. Baker, of the steamship Oorun, charging him with carrying an excess number of passengers than he is licensed to carry, contrary to section 30 of Act XII. of 1870. The summons was made returnable for this day.

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CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan jeweller, named Yacoob Sahib Mahomed Ali, appeared yesterday, at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Trimbuck, a clerk in the employ of complainant, whom he charges with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 600, which sum is alleged by complainant to have been entrusted to the accused to be handed over to complainant's brother at Panwell, whereas the accused proceeded to Panwell, but failed to deliver over the amount to that party, and is now secreting himself at that place.

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SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Davidass Mahadowjee. Deceased was a mendicant, about 45 years of age, and lived in Hunnoman Lane, opposite the Bhooleshwur Temple. It appears deceased and four others were arrested by the police on Sunday last on a suspicion of theft. After some enquiries two of the parties arrested were released, and deceased and the two others were still kept in custody in separate rooms in the Oomeerarry chowkey. At about 8·30 p.m. on Tuesday last deceased became suddenly ill, when he was at once conveyed in a buggy to the J. J. Hospital. On arriving at the hospital deceased was examined and was pronounced to be dead. Deceased was an opium-eater, a chundool and ganja smoker for many years past, and used to frequently bring himself under the influence of these drugs so as to be intoxicated. The medical evidence went to show there were no external marks of violence on it beyond a slight abrasion on the left knee. On the *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased by the Coroner's Surgeon, it was found that the pericardium was full of clotted blood and cerum; the source of which was traced to a rupture of the ascending aorta, which showed fatty degeneration as well as of the heart itself. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by haemorrhage, the result of rupture of the aorta from fatty degeneration."

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BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the case in which Edward Byron Cottrell, a stevedore, stood charged with assaulting Duncan McCaulley on the 23rd November, was called on for hearing before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that defendant Cottrell without the slightest provocation most brutally and cowardly assaulted the complainant McCaulley (a discharged carpenter from one of the ships in the harbour) at defendant's residence at the Apollo Bunder. Soon after the assault was committed complainant found himself minus of Rs. 35 which he had about him in one of his pockets. The complainant on that day was paid off with Rs. 300 from his ship. Fortunately a greater portion of the money he remitted home to his wife, or it might have been probable that he would have lost the whole amount if he had kept the money about him, especially while in company with a man like the defendant. His Worship, in disposing of the case, adjudged the defendant guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100; in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. The whole of the fine if recovered was ordered by the Magistrate to be paid to complainant as amende.

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FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE AT THE CATHEDRAL.—There was a very large collection of carriages outside the Cathedral yesterday morning, which had brought all the fashion of Bombay to that sacred building to witness the marriage of Mr. Justice Pinhey's daughter with Mr. W. B. Langhorne, H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse was present. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Rogers and family, Sir C. Sargent, the members of the Bar and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were amongst the congregation which filled the nave of the Cathedral. The service was full choral, commencing with the processional hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." During the service a procession was formed from the steps of the chancel to the altar when the 128th Psalm was sung. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop assisted by Dr. Maule and the Rev. A. S. Lewis. The Bishop gave a short address, taking for his text Solomon's song VIII. 7: "Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it; if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned." The selections for the organ were the Organ Fantasia by Sir R. P. Stewart at the commencement of the service. After the recessional hymn at the close of the service Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played, followed by the air "In native worth" and chorus "Achieved is the glorious work," from Haydyn's Oratorio the Creation. The whole service was very grand and impressive.

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A HINT TO THE NOBILITY OF BOMBAY.—At a meeting of the Dudley Town Council, the Mayor reported that the Earl of Dudley had offered to take the whole of the sewage from the drainage of Dudley on to his farm, free of expense, and to find an engineer to undertake the preparing of the sewage scheme. The Council decided to accept the offer of his lordship. This will save the ratepayers £50,000.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

## PROPOSED SALE OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER.

COLONEL W. NASSAU LEES *vs.* MATHIAS MULL AND W. MARTIN WOOD.

YESTERDAY at the Hight Court, the above case appeared second in the list of new long causes before the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkinson. By consent of the professional gentlemen in the case, the hearing was allowed to stand over. The plaintiff and defendants are proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper. In January 1870, the plaintiff purchased for Rs. 1,25,000 the moiety of a share in the concern, of which the first defendant was then the sole proprietor. One half the above amount, namely Rs. 62,500, was paid in cash, the plaintiff agreeing to pay the balance in three equal instalments. He had not paid any of the instalments, but claimed to set off the amount against his share of the profits, of which he had not yet received any portion, but which, he said, exceeded the amount of the instalments due from him. Subsequently to 1870, the first defendant sold one-fourth of the moiety of his share to the second defendant, and one-fourth to the late Mr. A. F. Shepherd. On the death of Mr. Shepherd a new partnership was entered into between the plaintiff and the two defendants. The basis on which the accounts had been made up by the first defendant was objected to by the plaintiff, who submitted the accounts to Messrs. James and Edwardes, of London, the result of whose investigation was that a much larger sum of money was found due to the plaintiff than the accounts of the first defendant gave him credit for. After considerable correspondence with the first defendant, Colonel Lees came to Bombay in December 1875 to settle the accounts; but a settlement of them had not yet been effected. By his present plaint, the plaintiff prayed—

1. That the affairs of the *Times of India* may be wound up by and under the direction of this Hon'ble Court; and that an account may be taken under its direction of the monies due to the plaintiff.

2. That the whole of the plant, machinery, stock-in-trade, and good-will of the concern may be forthwith sold by and under the direction of this Hon'ble Court.

3. That the first defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit.

4. That such further and other relief may be granted to the plaintiff as to the Court may seem proper, &c.

The second defendant, Mr. Martin Wood, has filed a separate written statement. The case will be fixed for hearing at an early date.

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## DIVINE

be Lieutenant, vice R Mitford, retired. Dated 28th October, 1876.

74th Foot, Captain William Barnett retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 11th November, 1876.

75th Foot, The restoration to full-pay of Captain Edward Bruton, from half-pay, late 57th Foot, Dated 26th August, 1876, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant Henry William Tryon, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice W. H. Beaumont, retired. Dated 11th November, 1876.

77th Foot, Captain Edward Nicholas Mosley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 11th November, 1876.

80th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Charles Savage to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1874.

Lieutenant George Cockburn, from the Royal South Lincoln Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. Brown promoted. Dated 11th November, 1876.

92nd Foot, Major George Hubert Parker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. W. Camerop, retired on full-pay. Dated 28th October, 1876.

Captain John Crosland Hay to be Major, vice G. H. Parker. Dated 28th October, 1876.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Oxley to be Captain, vice J. C. Hay. Dated 28th October, 1876.

Lieutenant Forbes Macbean, from the 6th West York Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice R. F. Darvell, promoted. ated 11th November, 1876.

Lieutenant George Whyte Melville Dundas, from the Edinburgh Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice F. F. Kinlock, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 11th November, 1876.

102nd Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Joseph Jepson retires upon a pension. Dated 11th November, 1876.

Rifle Brigade, Captain the Honourable Jeffery Charles Amherst retires upon temporary halfpay. Dated 11th November, 1876.

UNATTACHED.

To be Sub-Lieutenant for Cavalry. Dated 11th November 1876 :—

Charles Molyneux Grenfell, Gent.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Frederick George Beresford, Viscount Lumle, from the Leicester Militia.

Charles Stevens, Gent.

Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Lionel Henry Dudly Fortescue from the Devon Artillery Militia.

George Kirkpatrick Daly, Gent.

Sylvester Wilson Richmond, Gent.

Thoroton Harte Farrer, Gent.

Henry Elston, Gent.

Andrew Edgar Caldecott, Gent.

Edwin Bolton, Gent.

To be Sub-Lieutenantsfor Infantry. Dated 11th November, 1876 :—

Ernest Chamier Broughton, Gent.

Frederick William Steele, Gent.

Alfred Bassett Pritchard, Gent.

Corry Langrishe Conuellan, Gent.

Edward Hugh Rowley Hibbert, Gent.

Duncan Craigie Halkett, Gent.

Alexander George Chesney, Gent.

John Leslie, Gent.

Robert George Iremonger, Gent.

Neville, Irving-Noble, Gent.

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Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, Gent.

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Herbert Edward Porter, Gent.

George Liptrott Angelo, Gent.

James Charles Young, Gent.

George Arthur Trevor, Gent.

Ernest Alfred Crowder Garland, Gent.

Robert Henry William Dunn, Gent.

Charles Herbet Payne, Gent.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Commissary William Robertson to be Deputy Commissary (Supernumerary), vice James Dungey, placed on the Retired List, he having attained the prescribed age. Dated 1st November, 1876.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major Lancelot Armstrong, M.D., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 8th October, 1876.

Surgeon-Major James Balfour Cockburn, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 6th October, 1876.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary-Surgeon Charles Percivall, 11th Hussars, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, First Class, Dated 11th November 1876.

HALF-PAY.

Lieutenant Irwin Charles Molloy, from the 35th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 11th November, 1876.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Osborn Baker, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 15th October, 1876.

Liautenant-Colonel Henry Joseph Jepson, 102nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring upon a pension. Dated 11th November, 1876.

Major Francis Dundas Crighton, 60th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retiring from from the Service. Dated 11th November, 1876.

Captain Edward Mockler, Bombay Army, to have the local rank of Major while employed as Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur. Dated 11th November, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Armstrong, 22nd Foot, Dated 26th April 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Prevost Battersby, halfpay, late 60th Foot, Commandant Royal Military Asylum. Dated 11th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Waller, 7th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Temple Godman, 5th Dragoon Guards. Dated 28th October, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Godfrey Dunham Massy, 5th Lancers, Dated 31st October, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hales Willis, 29th Foot, Dated 31st October, 1876.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to be granted a step of honorary rank:—

To be Captains.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary George Hall, Bombay Establishment. Dated 24th April, 1876.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary John Keily, Bombay Establishment. Dated 24th April, 1876.

Lieuten nt and Deputy-Commissary John Clabby, Bombay Establishment. Dated 24th April, 1876.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary Henry Telfer. Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd May, 1876.

To be Lieutenants, but junior of that rank for one year.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles Pain Bombay Establishment. Dated 24th April, 1876.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Henry Doyle Ford, Bombay Establishment. Dated 25th June 1876.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Swinnerton, Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd August, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Medical Establishment to be granted the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in India. Dated 11th November, 1876 :—

Senior Apothecary W. J. Hannagan.

First Class Apothecary R. D. Logg.

First Class Apothy J. Connor.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals Dated 11th November, 1876 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ruggles, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph Fletcher Richardson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Chester Dandridge, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Charles Marstone, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Chamberlen William Walker, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel. Dated 11th November, 1876 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge, Bengal Staff Corps.

MEMORANDA.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Fitz-Gerald, half-pay, late 33rd Foot, retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th October, 1876.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Humphreys half-pay, late Brigade Depot, has been permitted to Commute his retired allowance. Dated 17th October, 1876.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

AT the banquet given by the new Lord Mayor of London on the 9th November, Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Minister, said :—

My Lord Mayor,—A year ago, in this very hall, on this very day—I might say, perhaps, at this very hour—making some observations on the present state and prospects of the country, I called the attention of your predecessor to a partial insurrection in a Province of the Turkish Empire, and I then said that such a state of things, in such a country, might lead to critical consequences. My Lord Mayor, I do not think that my forebodings were altogether without foundation. (Hear, hear.) During the twelve months that have elapsed we have seen in that part of the world revolts and revolutions, the assembling of fleets and armies, a sanguinary civil war, all the arts of diplomacy, if not exhausted, at least strained to their utmost, the promulgation, I may say the accomplishment of an Armistice, and the proposal of a Conference. (Cheers.) During these 12 months of anxiety and agitation, my Lord Mayor, I would take this opportunity of stating what have been the two great objects which Her Majesty's Government have proposed with reference to those critical circumstances which have occurred since I had the honour of addressing your predecessor. The first has been the maintenance of the general peace of Europe (cheers), which involves almost every other consideration that may affect the interests of this country and the general welfare of humanity. (Cheers.) We have believed that that Peace would be best maintained by an observance of the Treaties in which all the Great Powers of Europe have joined. (Cheers.) Those Treaties are not antique and dusty obsolete documents. They are not instruments devised under a state of circumstances different from those that exist, and ill adapted to the spirit of the age in which we live. They are recent documents. They are the most recent of the important Treaties to which England is a party. I am amused sometimes when I hear the great Treaty of Paris spoken of as a Treaty negotiated some 20 years ago, and, so far, entitled to respect, but not as an instrument, to regulate the conduct of Governments. But let me remind you, my Lord, that it is hardly five years since—in 1871—in this very capital, the Treaty of Paris was revised (cheers) by the most eminent statesmen of Europe, among whom I will generously account those who preceded us in office. (Loud cheers.) It was revised and re-enacted under circumstances which made that re-enactment most solemn, and that Treaty lays it down as the best security for the peace of Europe that we should maintain the independence and territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire. (Cheers.) That, then, has been our first object during the last year. (Cheers.) When, shortly after I had the honour of addressing your predecessor, that celebrated political document, the Andrassy Note, drawn up by an eminent statesman extremely well-versed with the subject, was submitted to the consideration of the Cabinets of Europe, we gave to it our assent, although at the time we had little confidence in its proving effective. When a country is in a state of anarchy, with a national bankruptcy and revolution threatened in the capital, it is hardly to be expected that its Government should be able to effect great and administrative reforms. The fatal fault of the Andrassy Note was that it was inopportune; but, inasmuch as it comprised and expressed what we believed were the measures which, if carried into effect, would adequately ameliorate the condition of the subjects of the Porte, we gave it our sanction, and thought it of some importance that all the leading States of Europe and the Porte itself should have agreed together in that conclusion. (Cheers.) When the Berlin Memorandum was submitted to us on a subsequent occasion, we felt it our duty to refuse our assent to it, because the Berlin Memorandum calling upon Turkey to perform tasks which it was utterly impossible in its then condition to accomplish, announced that in the event of her failing to do these things the Powers must have recourse to ulterior proceedings—indirectly but unmistakably announcing the military occupation of the Turkish Provinces. (Loud cheers.) That would have been a violation of the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey; and, therefore, we felt it our duty to reject the proposition. Subsequently, almost simultaneously, we were called upon by the Queen's Ambassador at the Porte, in the state of anarchy which prevailed in Turkey, to guard the Christian population of Constantinople from menaced dangers, and we agreed that the Mediterranean Squadron should repair to Turkish waters. Consid-ring that revolution was then impending in Constantinople, and having received intimation that wild and daring schemes were said to be in agitation, we did not think that a squadron of three or four ships was adequate to the circumstances and we determined that the Mediterranean Squadron should take the name of the Mediterranean fleet. (Cheers.) The effect of the presence of that fleet tended to the tranquility of the country (cheers); and I have yet to learn that this was a course of action which has met with the disapprobation of the people of England. (Cheers.) The next occasion on which we had to come to a decision which involved the maintenance of this principle of the integrity and territorial independence of Turkey was when a proposition was made that Austria should occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina—that Russia should occupy the great region of Bulgaria, and at the same time that the united fleets of Europe should proceed to Constantinople. To that proposal we could not assent, because it violated the most solemn Treaties to which England was a party, and a year having now elapsed, you will perceive, my lord, that, trying as have been the emergencies, and searching as have been the circumstances, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the independence and territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire have been maintained, and the general peace has been upheld. (Loud cheers) So much for the first great purpose which Her Majesty's Government proposed to themselves in the trying circumstances in which they found themselves. There was another great object, not so great as the maintenance of the general peace but still one which appealed to our sympathy and demanded our most careful attention to secure such an amelioration of the condition of the subjects of those Provinces as by their increasing prosperity and welfare, would aid in the surest manner to the independence and integrity of the country, and prevent the occasion of future disturbances. (Cheers.) It was with this view that we accepted the Andrassy Note which, though it was ineffective at that moment, remained a record—to which even Turkey had given her adhesion—the measures that were necessary for the great object contemplated. (Cheers.) Now, how have we acted in that behalf? The moment that Servia intimated to Her Majesty's Government that her resources were exhausted and she desired our good offices, we immediately took the necessary steps to mediate to obtain an armistice and a peace. (Cheers.) We were successful in that mediation (loud cheers); and although Turkey, from unwillingness to treat with the revolted provinces as belligerents, declined to enter into any armistice, we induced her to accept to a cessation of hostilities (cheers), and we also induced the other Powers to accept that cessation, instead of an armistice. (Cheers.) No sooner had that been accomplished than Her Majesty's Government proposed the terms upon which a peace might be negotiated. (Cheers.) We proposed that, now heading her defeat, the *status quo* should be restored in Servia; that the *status quo* should be restored in Montenegro; and, with regard to the revolted Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we proposed that there should be institutions established which would give to the population some control over their own local affairs, and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. It was agreed that the scheme proposed in detail in the Andrassy Note should now be carried into effect. With regard to Bulgaria, we proposed also that its condition should be considered. At that moment, in September, there was no special reason why peace should not have been obtained in a very brief time. (Cheers.) Every Power acceded to these propositions, and, I am bound to say, no Power with more readiness and cordiality than Russia. (Cheers.) But what happened? An indignant burst of feeling in this country, excited by horrible events, created such a sensation and excitement that the Government of Russia expressed, indeed, their opinion that it should be for three months; but by the utmost efforts, by a strain on their diplomatic action, we induced the Porte to accept our proposition, which was made in these terms—that there should be an armistice of not less than one month. (Cheers.) The Powers agreed, and said that they would grant an Armistice of five months and we submitted that to the Powers. Our surprise and disappointment were great when we found that the armistice was objected to on account of its duration (cheers); but as we had asked for a long Armistice, and said it was not to be shorter than a month—that was the *minimum* (cheers)—we looked upon the answer of the Porte, on the subject, as an adequate and satisfactory answer (cheers), and felt that, in honour, we were bound not to press the Porte to change that decision (cheers); and, therefore, we declined to take any further step in the matter. Well, my Lord Mayor, you are acquainted with the course of events upon that subject that have occurred. After a considerable time an Armistice was obtained (Cheers.) I have heard a good deal about an *ultimatum*. That is an ugly word (cheers) when we are endeavouring to bring about a pacific settlement. (Cheers.) But I believe my Lord that the *ultimatum* was something in this case like bringing an action for debt when the whole sum claimed had previously been paid into court. (Cheers and a laugh.) However, here is the fact—on which I think I may congratulate the country (cheers)—we have an Armistice. An Armistice is certainly not peace, any more than courtship is wedlock (cheers and a laugh); but in general it is the auspicious harbinger of a happy future. (Loud cheers.) The Armistice being obtained, Her Majesty's Government lost no time in proposing to the Powers to hold a Conference. And in proposing this Conference, we have been of opinion that it was desirable it should be upon a broader basis than would be afforded by the mere assemblage of the same diplomatic characters who often take too local and limited a view of matters, and not always, I believe, to the cultivation of a too cordial understanding. (A laugh.) Therefore, to bring to this Conference something of the freshness and largeness of view which we flatter ourselves the statesmen of Europe are more likely to import into it, we have proposed that each of the Powers should be represented on this occasion by an Ambassador Extraordinary as well as by the usual Ambassador. And with this object Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint my noble friend the Marquis of Salisbury to be her representative at the Conference (cheers), which I am authorized in saying all the Powers have now agreed to attend (Cheers.) My noble friend possesses the complete confidence of his colleagues. (Cheers.) They have confidence in his abilities, in his grasp of the subject (cheers), and in the tact and firmness of his character (cheers), and I have no doubt that he will use and exercise all his abilities to bring about that permanent peace in Europe which all statesmen agree can best be secured by adhering to the treaties which exist (cheers), knowing well—and none knows better than my noble friend—that the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey are not to be secured by mere pen-and-ink work. Unless the great body of the people find that they are under a Government which studies their welfare and is proud of their prosperity, even the independence and integrity of the country must themselves vanish. But I am hopeful, in the present temper of Europe, we shall be able to accomplish the objects we have in view without those terrible appeals to war, of which, I think, we have heard too frequently and too much. (Cheers.) As the Lord Mayor has told us to-night, there is no country so interested in the maintenance of peace as England. (Cheers.) Peace is especially an English policy. (Cheers) She is not an aggressive Power—for there is nothing which she desires. She covets no territory and no Provinces. What she wishes is to maintain and to enjoy the unexampled Empire which she has built up, and which it is her pride to remember exists as much upon sympathy as upon force. (Cheers.) But, although the policy of England is peace, there is no country more prepared for war as our own. (Cheers.) If she enters into conflict in a righteous cause—and I will not believe that England will go to war except for a righteous cause (cheers)—if the contest is one which concerns her liberty, her independence, or her Empire, her resources, I feel, are inexhaustible. (Loud cheers.) She is not a country that when she enters into a campaign, has to ask herself whether she can support a second or a third campaign. (Cheers.) She enters into a campaign which she will not terminate till right is done. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I thank you on the part of my colleagues and myself for the great honour you have done us in drinking our healths to-day; and to all present I tender our best thanks for the manner in which the last toast has been received. We do not misinterpret the spirit in which it has been proposed and received. We are here in no party meeting, but in a large assemblage of our countrymen, for whose approbation we labour, and for whose interests we believe we are now exerting ourselves. (Cheers.) I can say for myself and for them that we are sustained in our labours—the difficulties of which can scarcely be exaggerated (cheers)—by the confidence that our countrymen will give us a fair trial, and put upon our conduct a liberal and just interpretation. (Cheers.) For the approbation of our countrymen we work, and so long as we possess it, we feel we have a sure and certain reward. The noble earl sat down amid loud and continued cheers.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE GUILD-HALL BANQUET.

*(Pall Mall Budget.)*

LORD Beaconsfield lost no time last night in launching upon the subject his listeners had most at heart. We do not propose to follow him throughout the address, but there are some points in it which court observation. One or two of them relate to matters of fact as to which some doubt prevailed up to the moment when Lord Beaconsfield disposed of them. We learn from his speech that it was true that a few weeks ago Russia actually proposed that Austria should occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, that she herself should occupy the great region of Bulgaria, and that the other Powers of Europe should at the same time join with them in a naval demonstration before Constantinople. That such a proposal had been made was reported at the time; but, if we remember aright, no official confirmation has heretofore been given to the statement. We now know that it was so, and the information is most valuable as showing what audacious, measures, or, as her friends would doubtless prefer to say, what benevolent resolutions, Russia was prepared to adopt only a few weeks since. But at that time, probably, no Ministry in Europe was less aware of the real current of affairs than the Russian Government. It seems not to have known (or if it knew, to have disregarded) the all but compulsory policy of Austria, the real drift of opinion and resolution in England, and how pregnant was the assumed indifference of Germany. Had the Russian Government been sensible of all this, no such proposition as that suggested to Austria would have been heard of. However, the Czar's Government are better informed now, and we may rely upon it that their plans will be more reasonable in future, unless the war madness has really seized them. On that point another statement of fact made by Lord Beaconsfield has some bearing; he announced that all the Powers were agreed upon a Conference. Upon the Premier's defence of the conduct of the Government throughout these prolonged troubles we do not propose to dwell Mistakes have been made—mistakes which lie for the most part at Lord Beaconsfield's own door. But, on the whole, the Government have hitherto guided England through these troubles, temptations, dangers, with wisdom and success; and since that fact is fully acknowledged both abroad and at home, there is no particular need for insisting on it. What the Premier said as to the melancholy effect of our atrocity agitation both in misleading foreign Powers and increasing the hideous waste of life in servis, is worth attention; but here also we need no teaching. Those bitter consequence have long been plain to all the world; and no one perhaps has more reason to regret that an honourable outburst of feeling passed to such extreme and such unreasonable lengths than Prince Gortchakoff and the Servians at large. Again, the terms in which Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Lord Salisbury and his mission should be particularly noted. He said :—" My noble friend possesses the complete confidence of his colleagues. They have confidence in his abilities, in his grasp of the subject, and in the tact and firmness of his character, and I have no doubt that he will use and exercise all his abilities to bring about that permanent peace in Europe which all statesmen agree can best be secured by adhering to the treaties which exist, knowing well—and none knows better than my noble friend—that the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey are not to be secured by mere pen-and-ink work." This last sentence, by the way, has been misquoted by the *Times*, which is first in the field to read the speech under discussion as disclosing an obstinate determination to abide by the Treaty of Paris, and to insist, above all things and at all costs, on maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. And undoubtedly the speaker had a great deal to say about treaties—more, we confess, than was quite appropriate on the eve of the meeting of a Conference which will be perfectly competent to revise the Treaty of Paris to any extent, and in any manner that may seem good to it. Since, however, this phrase of "the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire" has again been brought under discussion, with the certainty, too, of being very actively if not hotly discussed, we cannot better define our own views of its meaning than by quoting what we said on the subject two months ago. The maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was never an accurate description of any English policy, and it has always been a misleading one. But there was a very good reason for its adoption. It is necessary in treating, for despatches, in ministerial discussion, to use language as little offensive to the pride of foreign Powers as possible; so "resolution to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire" was adopted as a polite and acceptable way of saying something else; namely, resolution not to allow Turkey to be seized by Powers who would make the mastery thereof an enormous danger to England. Surely there is here a distinction with a very considerable difference—especially when "support of the Turkish Empire" becomes "support of a loathsome Turkish Empire." It is natural enough, perhaps, that people who have only their sympathies, their likes and dislikes, to go upon, should suppose that Turkey was to be maintained because Turks were at one time thought to be a nice people. We assure them it was not so. To be at home on the subject, they must learn that whenever an English Minister or diplomatist talked of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire, he meant and was understood to mean this: "Turkey, we are agreed, is extremely important and valuable territory. Its present possessors are in decay, and could not resist any strong Power which chose and was allowed to take it from them. You, perhaps, would like to take it from them. It is conceivable that you may one day try to do so, by some convenient process of intrigue, embroilment, conquest. But, as of course you know, you would then be in a far better position to strike at England, when ever a sufficiently righteous cause provoked you to do so, and we have to take care of ourselves; therefore we warn you that you must not seek to oust the Turks without our consent."

Now, if this view of what is meant by the integrity of the Ottoman Empire be the correct one—and undoubtedly it is the view of all reasonable men—it follows that it must govern the interpretation of Lord Beaconsfield's remarks on the subject. When he said that the independence of the Ottoman Empire must be maintained, he meant that it must be maintained in *this sense*, and in this sense only. And his remarks about war, and our probable attitude in the event of war, mean no more than that England is prepared to take any measures that may be necessary to maintain in this sense "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." Meaning this, he meant no more than the country itself means—no more, in fact, than it most resolutely purposes and intends. So interpreted, the warlike tone of Lord Beaconsfield's speech need not excite the alarm and the irritation which it is but too likely to arouse; but unfortunately to justify his language in this way is at the same time to pronounce it superfluous. The real meaning is one which needs no enforcement at this tage upon anybody either at home or abroad; but a larger meaning is almost sure to be placed upon it, and therefore we regret that at this particular juncture of affairs Lord Beaconsfield should have uttered it.


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Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the Principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of ess than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
" 6 do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Capital Paid up*—£1,500,000.
*Reserve Funds*—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY. | PENANG. | MANILLA. |
| CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI. |
| AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW. |
| RANGOON. | HONGKONG. | |

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS :—

6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

## NOTICES.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without the celebrated DR. JACOB LEWIS'S SARSAPAILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Veprey, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient, Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Wind, Flatulency, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other Pills.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium or other deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, required or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRES